THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Prom Gur Special Correspondent.
TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Oct. 29, 1855. The convention was called at 9 o'c'ock, and opened by prayer from the chaplaio. The president being absent, Judge Wakefield was called to the

ebair. The committee on militia and the committee on the elective franchise reported. Read and ordered to be printed. The convention then went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on amendments to the constitution, which had passed to the second reading. The report was real and amended by sections, and discussed with considerable warmth by several gentlemen. The report of the committee threw safeguards around the new constitution, for the special bject of preventing the Missourians from invading the State at some future time, and through fraud on the polls, such as has been repeatedly practiced, alterin the instrument thus submitted so as to make it a Slave State hereafter. Mr. Parrot of Leavenworth opposed these restrictions, and spoke repeatedly, and offered amendments, the object of which was to render the constitution a mere popular" instrument, and under the more immediate control of the people at any time. Mr. De-labay sustained a similar position. Mesers. Wake-field, Sahuyler, and some other gentlemen, sustained Mr. Rebinson of Lawrence in his amendments, which rendered the report still more carefully guarded. Mr. Roberts of Wa-hington precinct of ered to compromise the matter, but the report as amended by Mr. Robinson prevailed. It requires hat all amendments must originate in the General assembly and be sustained by a two-thirds vote must then be advertised and again submitted to a absequent legislature, and sustained by another we thirds vote, and again advertised, before they are submitted to the people, when a majority can finally adopt them Two amendments when offered together must be submitted separately. Amendments to the convention, or the adoption of another constitution cannot be introduced until 1865, and only once in five years thereafter.

Yesterday the Sabbath passed away very quietly in Topeka. The chaplain delivered a sermon in the hall of convention: it was an odd effort on the comparative efficacy of faith and works, exhibited some ability, and was listened to with considerable interest. But the affairs of nether earth appeared to be uppermost. In the afternoon several ge men made a trip to Webster's peak, a beautiful bill which stands some four miles distant from Toto the south-west. On the summit of the peak Frémont once erected a pile or "cairn" of stones, and from that peak can be seen one of the most beautiful prospects of a rich prairie country that the eye ever rested on. On the south-west, bold, rolling prairie ridges were swelling up here and there; toward the Kaw river the slopes were gentle and undulatory, with now and then a belt of timber lining the valleys. "O, sir!" exclaimed le gentleman as he surveyed the scene one honorable gentleman as he sattleman as he is the Italy of America! the garden spot of the

But politicians are and will be politicians, and if politics had imperceptibly absorbed the interest aroused by the worship of the Creator it is not wonderful that it should gradually drown interest in his works. We have some delegates here who in being Free State men, and elected as such, seem to find it very hard to forget that there should not be an element called democracy. One or two of these ultra politicians would even go the length of indersing the Kansas-Nebraska bili, if they could only torture that fertile instrument of mischief into something that would not cause alarm to the interests they represent. The feeling on this subject has been excited by a few, evidently for party

purposes, and will doubtless receive its quietus when the matter comes up again.

We hear constant reports of frands perpetrated at the election held on the 2d inst, when Whitfield was voted for. At one precinct above Leavisian and the contract of the co enworth, where there are only sixty-eight voters and all but two of these Free State men, there some hundred and fifty votes polled for Whit-I have learned this with a great many simiar facts from delegates to the convention, but will not enter into particulars until I can visit the parts and obtain testimony for myself. I learn, however, that depositions are being taken, and that the evidence will be submitted to a committee of

TOPEKA, K. T., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

My last brought the report of the convention to the afternoon of yesterday. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in comparatively useless discussion on a matter which appeared to excite much interest. When the convention held at Big Springs (which took the initiatory steps for this convention) made arrangements for the Free State movement, they elected an Executive committee to carry forward the work and make provision for the expenditure. As this convention was making n to issue Kansas scrip to meet the exenses of this convention and other necessary expenses which may arise, the question occurred, on the motion of Mr. Robinson of Leavenworth, who has exhibited the most careful watchfulness in financial matters, to pass the duties of the Executive committee into the hands of another body to be created for the purpose by this convention. This was strongly opposed, and Mr. Dela-hay of Leavenworth introduced a resolution cloth-ing the old Executive committee with all the power this convention can bestow to act until there is a State government. The subject was discussed till evening, Mr. Delahay making several very energetic speeches; his resolution was sus-tained. Afterward Col. Lane of Lawrence submitted the following resolution:

" Resolved, That the committee on Miscellaneous "Resolved. That the committee on Miscellaneous Affairs be, and are hereby instructed to report a plan to this convention, for submitting the question of excluding free negroes from this Territory, to the people upon the day the constitution is submitted, their recision to operate as instructions to the first Legislature upon that subject."

This was adopted and referred to the committee.

Its object is to avoid the Northern majority in Congress, who nlight reject a constitution with

At the evening session the resolution instructing nittees to frame their work with view to immediate State organization, came up again. Parrot of Leavenworth was called on to speak. but declined. Schu, ler of Council City hoped that speakers would confine themselves to the subject before them, and not waste the time of convention, as had been done.

Smith of Franklin took the floor, and before he took his seat made the master speech yet made in the convention. He is one of the oldest members, and a thorough conservative, but took a bold and fearless position in favor of immediate State organi-He gave a careful history of the troubter that have fallen on Kansas since the passage of the Kausas-Nebraska bill-how that act thre vopen to the emigration of slave labor this part of the national territory which had been preciously secured against it—how this proceeding tempted the citizens of Missouri, and other Slave States, to a series of aggressions fatal to the peace of the country, and injurious to the rights of the citizens of Kansas—how the Territorial officers, appointed under the bill in question, failed to revent the outrages, and how that when Gov. Reeder made the only effort ever made by Territorial officers to prewent the lawless conduct of the border ruffians, he fell under the ban of the Administration, who were leagued against us, and was removed the moment be took the first step to defend the people of Kansas. Even in this wretched state of affairs, the speaker said he had been inclined to obey the laws enacted by the Legislature at Sha vnee Mission, if possible. Although they had been elected by the most scandalous and violent fraud; although their first set was an outrage by removing to the Missouri frontier, across which many of them really resided, he, Mr. Smith hoped that the regard they might have for their oaths, and the duty they had before them, would still impel them to make laws that could be obeyed, and in order to avoid

trouble and bloodshed he would still have submitted But the course taken by that bedy was only a series of high handed aggressions on the rights of those they pretended to represent. Every step they took was a blow at the people of Kanass, and had but one—only one—object: to plant Slavery in the Territory. Laws were enacted the mere attempt to enforce which would call three-fourths of the efficient of Kanass of Kan to enforce which would call three-fourths of the citizens of Kan as to arms. In this state of affairs there was no hope for the Territory but in the people assering their rights as injured citizens. There was no hope from the Administration. Two of the judges appointed by that Administration had decided that the outrageous laws of that false Legisture should be obeyed, and were evidently the tools of that party which was struggling to plant Slavery in the Territory. The speaker then gave an account of the different steps taken in the Free tate movement- of the conventions held, and the preparatory steps taken, and showed that the immediate organization of a State government was the only proper sequel to the steps taken-was what the people demand, and what the peace and security of the country actually require. He was in favor of submitting the constitution they formed to Congress and petitioning for admission to the Union, baving done so, he was in favor of looking to Congress no longer, but of proceeding with the State government. Any other position would lead Congress and the world to suppose that they shrank from the position they had assumed. They would lose nething by immediate organization All the forms and regulations had been scrupahously complied with. They represent a large majority, perhaps four-fifths, of the people in the Territory. Their course is without precedent and if their action was extraordinary their situation was extraordinary also. Their course could be no disrespect to Congress. Their argument was their necessity; the State organization the fruit of that necessity. He did not stand there as the advocate of squatter sovereignty, but he the advocate of squatter sovereignty, but he thought that they might in our present circumstances gain something by that doctrine. He looked upon the doctrine only in one light, and his long experience had shown that it only had one meaning. It was well known that the representation from Free States preponderated in Congress, and that if the question on the policy of allowing the "peculiar institution" to be extended over free territory were to arise as a question of policy they would have no chance. Slavery extensionists, therefore, had resorted to a political dodge, and urged the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty in the hope that Slavery might thus be introduced. and that political power in favor of Slavery might gain foothold in the Territories and succeed, aided by the cry "Abolition," as they could succeed in no other way. This policy had been tried in Kan-sas, bus had failed—even after frauds on the ballot box had been resorted to by Missourians it had failed. But although it had, southern men were bound to be true to their policy; they dare not diverge from it, and however unwilling they must vote for the admissi n of the State. He had no vote for the admission of the State. He had no doubt of their admission, and even it they were refured they would have more need of a government; they had no government now; they must be bold and fearless; if they faltered others would lose confidence in them. During the revolution there was no faltering or question as to what it would cost, or whether the people should go through with it. What was the present Terri-torial government to them? It did nothing, and

Territorial government, as they had experienced it under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had been the utter prostration of popular rights; it had been a monarchy within a republic, and a worse despotism, than that of which the patriots of the Revolution complained of. They were helpless. If the property of their citizens were encroached on there were no courts to appeal to. They had people enough in the Territory, and these people were looking to them for a government. He was in favor of immediate State organization.

could do nothing

Emery of Lawrence rose in reply, but his remarks were opinions, not arguments. He was in favor of State organization but not now, until Congress had time to decide on the application. He referred to authorities to show the length of time that had elapsed between the application and acceptance of

other States, and urged caution and prudence. Watefield of Bloomington took the same position as Mr. Smith, and felt deeply the importance of the question and of action on it.

The committee rose and the convention adjourned

This morning the convention went into committee of the whole, on the report on banking, and the whole day has been consumed in discussing the bank question. The debate offered nothing new or striking, and was conducted solely with refer ence to the old party predilections of members The report came from a Democratic committee a virtual prohibition of banks. A proposition to have a State bank with five branches offered as an amendment, and lost. A free banking system was proposed, but it was not sustained. Resolutions were submitted, leaving the question of a banking system to the popular vote; that is, that a separate clause should be submitted to the people, authorizing the first Legislature to charter banks, under certain restrictions. These resolutions were amended and reamended, and assumed every phase. One was that all the banks estab should have a specie basis and be restricted; this appeared to find more favor than any other proposal, but failed to go through, and the convention adjourned without progressing materially with the report, which was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report a clause for the constitution to be submitted separately to the people, authorizing the Legislature to pass laws for a free banking system.

EVENING SESSION.

Nov. 1, 1855.- The convention went into committee of the whole, on the resolution of Mr. Roberts, instructing the committees so to frame their work as to go into immediate State organiza-tien. Schuyler of Council City obtained the floor, and spoke against the resolution. Viewing the Congress in the matter as not only legal out altogether indispensable, ie discards any agrarian view of "Squatter Sovereignty" as dangerous to the national well-being. The basis of the action of this convention was not in the right of any set of men to demand or compel what we want from Coppress The basis of their appeal is their wrongs, and the misspplication of territorial lower, rather than the right to set it at defiance. The evidence that they had been abused, and the fact that they were an unquestionable and suffering majority must be their argument and spology They must treat the authority of Congress with respect, the respect to which it was enstitled, when they appealed to it. They could not establish a State government without bringing it into immediate conflict wi h the Territorial government created by Congress; and having thus placed hemselves in conflict with legal authorities, let these be right or wrong, they would appeal to the authority they set at naught. The speakers luced authority they set at naught. to the plan of Wellington at Waterloo, and said it was wrong of him to go into battle with no provision for retrest. They must not do so them frame a constitution and give Congress a reasonable time to decide on their application before they created amberities to set the Territorial authorities at defiance. He thought that it would be better to defer the election of State officers un-til March, or longer, and leave the matter open to honorable retreat. If they organize now, they had no alternative but to place themselves in an antagonistic position to the Territorial government. The laws of the legislature at the Mission were not attempted to be enforced now ; with a moderate position on their part perhaps they might not be until the matter in issue could be settled. The speaker had conversed with Gov. Shannon, and that dignitary had positively declared that the laws should be enforced, and he believed he would en-force them. The speaker closed by urging a prodent course, and one not hostile or insulting to the

eneral government. Roberts of Washington took the floor, and faored early organization, on the ground of "Squat-ter Sovereignty." The people had the power and he right to rule themselves. It was the doctrine the right to rule themselves. It was the doctrine they should adhere to and build on. It would be needless to follow the speaker through the repeti-

rions and varied assertions of this political th Judge Wakefield of Bloomington rose. an old man, and was the opponent of Whitfield at the first election for Congressional delegate last Spring. He is a Kentuckisu, but has long been in

the West. He was in favor of completing the work—in favor of some little time being given, but contended that all the steps should be taken for the organization. He thought Mr Schuyler right in stating that the officers could not be properly elected until the constitution had been voted for As for the chances of Shannon marching troops against the people of the Territory, he was not afraid; he might have officers, but he could not get men unless he enrolled them in Missouri; and if he did so there were plenty here to meet them, and the North, and West, and East would come to their help. Even in such an event, he thought they would show President Pierce that Shannon and his corporal's guard were not a tythe of the State party were Abolitionists. It was not so The Free State men were from every locality and all parties. He was no "Squatter Sovereignty" Territory on its wrongs.

Rebinson of Lawrence rose He is the leader of

the Republican sentiment in the convention. A fine speaker, of noble appearance and evident sin-cerity, he acts as a continual check upon the pollticians who have got into the convention; and although often voted down on his amendments and resolutions, is at every point prepared for the political dodges that are sprung on the convention. He was opposed to immediate organization without giving Congress time to act on the application. The I migrant Aid society was misunderstood. It was chiefly a commercial idea, and those traveling under its auspices got nothing from the society, except what was saved by a wholesale system of emigration. No questions are asked about politics.
The society was under the management of the most conservative men in Boston. As for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, there was no popular sover-eignty in it: the peop'e had experienced that most bitterly, and it was its results that had produced this movement. There was still danger of inroads

Col Lane here interrupted the speaker to explain, and in the course of his remarks stated that he had a letter from Washington, proposing that Kaneas and Nebraska should unite to make one State, and thus secure freedem. Several gentle men here spoke for a few minutes each, but only

on positions already taken. Delahay of Leavenworth took the floor. He was impressed with the importance of the matter: he approached it with the utmost caution. It appeared to him that the time for the election of officers should be fixed, and also the time for the assen bling of the Legislature, but he was at a loss to say when that time should be—probably not till Mr. Parrot of Leavenworth here interrupted to ask what the officers elected wo Congress refused their application. Col. Delahay looked perplexed for a few moments, but rejoine that this was only another reason for caution. The speaker now made a proposition that they should make a constitution without deciding the Slavery question and that the Legislature when it assem blad should appoint a day for the people to vote whether Slavery should come into Kansas. This stroke of policy would secure their admission. would destroy every vestige of opposition in the Territory. By taking that position the opposition of the South would be destroyed. There would be no risk of ultimate Freedom for Kansas. While in Alahama he had advised Judge Elmore not to come here with his slaves : be never believed this would be a Slave State. They had nothing to lose by not deciding this matter in the constitution. Kansas might thus come in fully on the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty" What men at the North "Squatter Sovereignty" could refuse to admit Kansas while she reserved this power? The northern feeling which has placed the North in power in Congress would react before another year, and then there would be no officulty; and then no man would be called a traiter for securing the passage of the Kansas-

Col. Lane here interrupted the speaker and controverted his proposition which was evidently re-ceived with great disfavor by a large majority. The convention then adjourned.

Nov. 2-Forenoon.—The convention was called to order by the president. Several reports from committees were read and ordered to be printed. The committee which had been appointed to investigate the affair of honor here reported. They had in mediately entered upon their duties—had found the report to be true. A challenge had passed-had been accepted; the hour had been appointed, and three gentlemen, members of the convention, had taken part in it; one as principal. two as seconds. The difficulty had been amicably adjusted. No names were mentioned in the report but on motion to amend and recommit the report, discussion ensued and all of the three parties admitted their participation in the affair. Col. Lane, the principal and challenging party, said if censure was to be given it should fall on him alone. Mr. Parrot of Leavenworth, Lane's friend, occu pied a somewhat determined position on the but stated that he had engaged in this for the purthat he had engaged in it to precipitate matters. Dr. Robinson, Lowry's second, said he abominated dueling; had never believed there would be any fighting, and had merely taken part as a friend of both parties to secure a peaceable adjustment. Mr Hunt of Lawrence wanted the report to contain the names of the parties, for fear other mem bers of the convention might be implicated, or would move that the report be laid upon the table without going on the records. Major Klotz, one of the members of committee, got so indignant at a motion to lay on the table by Mr Parrot, that he declared himself in favor of having the report given back to the committee and next time th would report the names and all the particulars After further discussion the report was laid on the table. It was stated that the cause of quarrel was purely private. The convention then went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on legislative matters. The remainder of the forenoon was consumed in an uninteresting discussion on the early sections of the report. The report is of a general character, modeled after that

TOPEKA, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 3, 1855. The convention has just adjourned. The foreneen has been consumed in receiving reports and ordering them to be printed, and in useless discus. sion on the report on the Legislature. Before adjourning a resolution was offered that the convention take a recess next Saturday, but it was lostmembers voting against it in hopes of getting through before that time. Mr. Parrot submitted a proposal to the effect that the convention should appoint a committee of fifteen, the president of which should order an election for State officers within thirty days from the time the request to be ad mitted into the Union as a State be complied with by Congress, so as to form a State organization as soon as practicable. This is a blow at the imme diate organization movement. Last night the con vention was in session until a late hour, discussing the resolution on immediate State organization Mr. Parrot of Leavenworth, made by far the ablest effort that has been made here. He utterly de-molished the arguments of Col. Lane and his Mr. Parrot is a Democrat, one of the old school, but avows the Squatter Sovereignty doc rine ; last night, however, the logical clearness of his own mind upset the party doctrines he thinks he bolds. Involuntarily he so completely floored the Squatter Sovereignty principle, that there was but little left of it, the result being produced by an honest desire to investigate the and legically. He took the positi n that the power of Congress over the territories could not be questioned; that the highest legal tribunals of the and had so decided it, and that of necessity it

The Territorial government was the creature of ongress, and no matter how corrupt that might have become, it was still a legal government. The people of a Territory had a right to organize, as they were doing, to secure admission as a State, and thus escape the Territorial government: but that it would be bad policy, and even treason to establish a State government while the Territorial government existed. This would be a revolu-tionary movement, and would bring them into immediate collision with a legal authority. Their

grievances and their necessities were their argument; but they must not come before Congress with this petition in a shape that would be disrespectful to the authority of that body.

Cel. Lane, the president of the convention, is at the bottom of this "immediate organization"

While some of the other National Demo-

scheme. While some of the other National Demo-erats here want to indorse and declare 'Squatter "Sovereignty," he wants to set it. In his speeches he occasionally drops precious morsels, such as that he knows that that the application of Kansas, if in this shape, will receive favor at Washington; speaks of letters he has had, and assurances given, in a manner infinitely assurances. Washington; speaks of letters are has add, and surances given, in a manner infinitely suggestive. Whenever this topic is touched in any shape, he leaves the chair, and no member has spoken half so often on this floor as the president of the convention. He interrupts those who oppose him, and seems to place an immense estimate on the powers of his rectoric. But he does not confine his efforts to the hall of convention. Occasionally he may be seen leading some person he wishes to impress by the button hole, and I have heard him on more than one occasion counseling the young delegates on the propriety of being careful in the positions they take. But in spite of all these laudable efforts it is evident that his scheme is not popular yet. It is against the sense and wishes of the majority here. and I do not think he will succeed in carrying it

through. On entering the Territory of Kansas, I was surprised at two things; first at the great strength of the Free State party, there being little else in the Territory; and secondly, at the somewhat corrupt elements that have crept into it. There is a re-spectable majority of the delegates who are conservatives and highly moral men, but there is no inconsiderable sprinkling of persons who are not liable to the anathemas pronounced upon "Maine Law "Fanatics." In spite of this element, which is continually maneuvering here, and which under-stands political wire-working, there seems to be a sufficient representation of the natural and spon-taneous sentiment of the people to keep matters

tolerably straight.
I learned that a letter has been got up here. which assumed that State organization was de-termined, and the application to Congress on the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty' resolved on. This, by that simple process so easily obtained in such matters, where people do not respect ulterior motives, obtained the signatures of all or most of the members, and has been sent to Gen. Cass, requesting his good offices in the Senate.

The politicians here have determined on three things, but I think they will be defeated in all.
The first is a determination to indorse the Kausas-Nebraska bill. The other is to leave out of the constitution all prohibition of Slavery, but to appoint a day on which the question should be veted on by the mends. This promision has been reit on by the people. This proposition has been reit-erated again and again; it is urged that this is in strict accordance with the "Squatter Sovreignty" principle, and that to do otherwise would be a violation of it. That such a proposal should be offered in a convention, the delegates to which were elected on the single question of securing Freedom to Kansas, may appear monstrous; but it is repeated might after right, and urged with the utmost pertinacity, as actually essential to a doc-trine that must be indorsed. I have heardit stated that afteen members of the convention have been secured to this policy, but I believe nothing of the Indeed it has excited a good deal of indig-

The other matter has nothing to do with convention proceedings, but I have learned that a proposal has been received here from some of Washington, suggesting that Kausas and Nebraska should unite, so as to secure the freedom of both. By this stroke it is evidently intended that if Slavery cannot be forced into this Territory, there shall only be two United States senators from this region instead of four.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Nov. 5, 1855, This morning but few members were present, the convention having adjourned on Saturday forenoon, when many, who had only twenty or thirty miles to travel, went home, and have not returned yet. Indeed there was not a quorum present, but the roll was not called, and several reports were read and ordered to be printed, no action being taken on them. A resolution was introduced and adopted, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to report some provision for the protection of the rights of married women. A few remarks were made by several gentlemen, but hort and desultory, and are no evidence that any action of importance will be taken on this matter. The aim of the movement is to engraft a modification of the Salic, or Louisiana laws. Another resolu-tion was introduced, relative to the location of the seat of government. From appearances, we do

not think there will be a permanent location at this time. This afternoon the convention went into committee of the Whole on the Apporti The report was, of course, very long, but was pretty well run through with on the second reading, when some of the action was recalled, on a motion to reconsider, and quite a sharp discussion ensued as to the manner in which the apportion-ment had been made. It may very easily be imagined that an apportionment is no easy matter in the present state of Kansas affairs. What between the voting by Missourians, the intimidation that has kept many from voting, and the rapid set-tling of the Territory, it is almost impossible to get a correct basis of representation. To have taken the election returns as a basis would have given those counties and districts along the Mis souri frontier four or five times the representation they are entitled to. It appears that the delegation from Leavenworth, including the chairman of the committee that made the report, had gone opinion of Dr. Robinson of Lawrence they had got a good deal more than their share. A discussion (in which many participated) and explanations which fellowed elicited the fact that the basis had been made partly on election returns, but chiefly on statements from the delegates as to their respective localities. As the whole process ap ared to give dissatisfaction, it was referred back to the committee, with instructions to take a dif-

ferent process.

This evening the convention went into committee of the Whole on Col. Delahay's resolution. Inis resolution, it will be remembered, was an endorse-ment of the Kansas Nebraska bill but finding it could not be forced down the throats of delegates and wanting to "drum up" for it a little it was put off from time to time, and was finally amended so as to leave out the words "Kansas-Nebraska bill," but still contained all the principles in volved, an indersement of "Squatter Sovereignty, and denying the right of Congress to interfere in the affairs of the Territories. An amendment was immediately offered by Mr. Crosby of Ocena, con-demning the Kansas-Nebraska bill, showing that all the evits of which the people of Kansas complained had originated from that infamous measure and basing the action of the convention, not on that organic act, but on the general principles of the nanal Constitution, and on the ances of the people.

Col. Delahay rose to speak on his resolution. He commenced by assuming that all "objectionable" features had been removed from the resolution, and that it now only meant that Missouri and other States should not interfere with Kansas; and he made quite an effective burst on the outrageous violations of the ballot-boxes by the Missourians. This artful dodge, which evaded the real question involved in the resolution doubless had its affect. The speaker has both ability and advoitness. He took his seat after urging that the convention was bound to adopt some such resolution.

Dr. Robinson of Lawrence offered the following, as an amendment to the amendment:

"To strike out all after the word 'resolved,' and insert—that this convention eees not consider its legiti mate business to be to make Presidents or to build up this or that political party, but to frame a constitu-tion for the people of Kansas, and we hereby stamp with our disapprobation any attempt, of any person, to introduce matters foreign to the business of this convertion."

Dr. Robinson vindicated his amendment He did not rise to urge any political doctrine. He had his opinions on the great questions on which the country was divided, but he did not think this the proper place to urge them. He declared that the amended resolution offered this evening was essentially the same as the eriginal one. He would not say that the mover of that resolution was doing it to make political capital for a party, but he would say that such only could be its result. He deprecated all such interference on the part of the con-rention; it has a more important duty to perform, and he was opposed to interference with political issues, which could do no good, and might be pro-

ductive of so much evil.

Mr. Crosby, of Ocena, was unwilling to drag in this discussion, and would be willing that it be laid aside. He had offered his a nendment merely to place the subject in a light this convention could consistently sustain, but would cheerfully consent to the dismissal of the whole matter. fuctive of so much evil.

to the dismissal of the whole matter. The chair at this point ruled that the discussion had been out of order, and thus Dr. Robinson's amendment was ruled out, not being germane the resolution of Mr. Delahay. Some little dis-cussion ensued on points of order. Dr. Robinson appealed from the decision of the chair, and read ome extracts from Cushing's Manuel. On appeal there was a tie vote, whereupon the chair declared itself sustained Dr. Robinson then offered the following preamble to be prefixed as an amendment to Delahay's resolution:

"Whereas, The Territorial government as now constituted for Kansas has proved a failure; Squa'ter Sovereignty under its work ugs a miserable delasion, in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to our past history, and our present deplorable condition our ballot bexes have been taken possession of by bands of strined nen from foreign States; our people foreighly driven therefrom; persons attenuted to be foisted upon us as members of the so-called Legislature, unacquainted with our wants, and heatile to our best interest, some of them never residents of our Terriinterests: some of them never residents of our Territory: misnamed laws passed, and now attempted to be enforced by the aid of citizens of foreign States of enforced by the aid or citizens of foreign States of the most oppressive, tyranical, and insulting character; the ri, ht of suffrage taken from us; debarred from the privilege of a voice in the election of even the most insignificant officers; the right of free speech titled; the muzzling of the press attempted; and Whereas, Longer forbearance with such oppression and tyranny has ceased to be a virtue; and, Whereas, The reople of this country have heretofore exercised the right of changing their form of government the temperature of the people in this and all other governments; and, Whereas, A Territorial form of governments; and, whereas, A Territorial form of governments; and whereas, A Territorial form of governments; and whereas, a Territorial form of governments. menta: and, Whereas, A Territoral form of government is in known to the constitution, and is the mere creature of recessity assailing the action of the people: and, Whereas, The debasing character of the Slavery which row involves us impets to action, and leaves usas the only legal and peaceful alternative the immediate establishment of a State government: and, Whereas, The organic act fails in pointing out the course to be adopted in an emergency like

The amendment being sustained, discussion ensued on it. The amendment has peculiar interest from the fact that it was taken verbatim from the proclamation of the I xecutive committee which called this convention, and it was rentered still more peculiar by the fact that the chairman of that committee, Col. Lane, and several other members of it, were now in favor of indorsing the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Mr. Crosby, of Ocena, denounced the Kausas-Nebraska bill. It, and the Territorial authorities under it, were the cause of all the troubles of which they complained, and to come before Congress indorsing the instrument of tyranny would make them ridiculous, and ruin their cause. He howed that there was no Squatter Sovereignty in the bill, unless it was the right to introduce Slavery, and that they were here to prevent that. also urged the impolicy of dragging in a political dectrine obnexious to the present Congress.

Mr. Hunt, of Lawrence, was opposed to bringing in this question. It was foreign to their purpose, useless and dargerous.

Mr. Roberts of Washington was a Pennsylvania

Democrat He considered the doctrine of Squat-ter Sovereignty a caroinal maxim; they must in-corse it. Opposition to it was Abolitionism. There was no party in the country that opposed the great principle that the States and Territories should govern themselves save the Garrisonian Abolitionists. Why should they forbear indorsing this principle? Was it to please fanatical Abo-

Dr. Robinson next made a most eloquent speech more fully carrying out the position he had for-merly occupied. He showed that the assertions of the previous speaker were false, and that there was a majority in the lower house of Congress elected in opposition to what they were now called Such action on their part would be an insult to Congress and dangerous to the appli-

Cel. Delahay did not care for the lower house of Congress. Another year's elections would sweep this fusion majority from power. He was not only in favor of his resolution, but he was opposed to the principles on which that "fusion maj was elected, and he meant to maintain and vindicate his principles. He was not afraid of that northern majority: they dare not vote against the application, even if coupled with "Squatter Sov"ereignty." If Kansas came before them with a Free State constitution they would be bound to accept her, and if they were to go off on any politi-cal principle it would politically ruin them, and not one of them would ever get a seat in Congress again. He urged that every objectionable feature had been stricken from the resolution, and that it only centained a principle which was the basis of their action. He complained bitterly of the extreme sensitiveness of some members. them to " toe the mark," and oppose or sustain the principle of " Squatter Sovereignty," and not declaring it foreign to their business. Mr. Schuyler of Council City was apposed to

the introduction of the resolution, as a useless and dangerous firebrand, and when introduced he was opposed to the principle of the resolution itself. he doctrine of Territorial sovereignty was hostile to the decisions of our highest legal authorities and they could not come before Congress with ery good grace, and urge a doctrine which if sustained and carried out would strip them of tacis authority in the Territories, and render any appeal to them inconsisten :. The resolution was a politica novement; it was introduced in order to prostitute this convention into a political machine. Worse than that, it was an insidious effort to save from political ruin the men who had entailed that ruin on themselves by conspiring to oppress Kansaand plant Slavery on her free soil. The constant introduction of this dectrine showed it was premeditated. These questions had never been ra before the people. The delegates were elected on one question, to make Kansas a Free State, and when they came here they found these ques-tions sprung upon them and fought for with far more determination and earnestness than the most ital question.

friends of the resolution being afraid of the result moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again, and the convention adjourned at about 11 o'clock.

TOPER 4, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

The convention met, and went into committee of the whole on the report on apportionment. By the report as returned, it appeared that some change had been made in the representation. Lawrence was allowed one additional senator and represent ative: Leavenworth lost one senator and two representatives.

This afternoon Mr. Wakefield of Bloomington ntroduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that no new matter should be brought before the convention after the 9th inst.

A compiling and correcting committee of five was appointed.

The convention then went into committee of the

whole on the special order of the day-being that the capital of the State shall be located on unsold land at some new and good site, and that the proceeds of the sales of lots be devoted to the erecion of public buildings and to school purposes. Mr. Dodge of Leavenworth took the floor, and

speke in favor of this preposition. He said it would reconcile coatending interests, and give permanency and prosperity to the capital. It would be the most just policy for the State, would materially aid the interests of public schools, and would free this convention from the charge of speculation or favoring speculators, with which others have been justly blamed.

Mr. Roberts spoke. He did not think that any

point selected for a capital now could be perma

Col. Delahay approved the intentions of the mover. The object was creditable, but he did not think this body had authority to take the step

proposed.
Mr. Smith of Franklin felt some pride as where the State capital should be located. He thought the best sites were taken, and he was in

favor of selecting one of them. On motion, the committee rose, and the reselv tion of Mr. Dodge was lost by 12 to 11, there being

little more than a majority present.

The following resolution was offered by Mr Landis, and referred to the committee on the

Resolved. That human life shall ever be held inviclate; the true objects of punishment being, in addition to the security of seciety, to reform and not extensi-nate mankind, that human life shall never be taken as a punishment indicted for crime, but the highest pan-isbment for crime shall be imprisonment for life in the proitentiery.

Col. Delahay being in the chair, requested Mejor Klotz to present a resolution he should find in his portfelio. The major politely complied. but laughingly protested against supporting it before he knew what it was. The resolution was that delegates to this convention shall receive a per diem of four dollars. The major protested, but after a little discussion the resolution was adopted.

The convention went into committee of the whole on the report on finance, which went through the second reading after being relieved of pe balf of the sections contained in it. Some little discussion ensued on the sixth section, which authorized the licensing and taxing of peddlers, authorizes, brokers, showmen, jugglers, hotel-keepers, toll-bridges and ferries. The Temperance question was slightly alluded to, but the delegates either corcluded that a better opportunity of dis-cussing it would be offered or they were unwilling to meddle with the subject. Mr Thompson of Sil-ver Lake made some decided remarks in favor of Prohibition, and Mr. Holhday of Topeka took a stand against it. The section was sustained, and the report passed to a third reading. A letter was presented and read from Mr. Brown

of Lawrence, containing a suggestion from Mrs Nichols, together with a pamphlet on the subject of Woman's hights. It was referred to special committee on the rights of married women.

The following report (No. 14) was submitted by the standing committee on miscellaneous business:

"Recolved. That it is made the daty of the Execu-"Resolved That it is made the duty of the Executive con mittee of Kansas Territory to esuas to be itsued to the peope of Katsas a produmation, submitting to the electors, for their approval or disapproval,
the question of the ressage of stringent laws by the
first Legislature for the excussion of free negroes from
this State. The question to be submitted in the following form: 'Exclusion of negroes and mulattoes, yes
or no, if a majority of the voice cas' shall be in favor of said laws, then the said vote shall operate as
instructions to the first Legislature upon said ques-

The report was passed through committee of the whole without any considerable amendment and was adopted. The opponents of black laws knew that something of the kind would be sustained, and knewing it would thus be kept out of the constitution and perhaps reflecting that the mode adopted did not mean a great deal, allowed it to pass Still the adoption of black laws will probably fall on the admission of Kansas as a State.

This evening the convention went into commit-tee of the whole on the resolution about immediate State organization

Mr. Wakefield got the floor. His position was not very decided. He was in favor of going straight forward; of completing the organization and making all arrangements for the future State; and also that the period for the election and sitting of the legislature, and the period their laws should go in force, should be fixed; but that plenty of time should be given in thus fixing, so that Congress might act upon their application. He concluded by saying that such a position would lead Congress to yield to their request, and it would be better to "back out" then than now if they did not.

Mr. Hotlidsy of Popeka commenced by declaring that he was for immediate organization in its fullest sense. The convention was not called so much to form a Free state constitution as a State constitution: but he could not sustain the resolution of Col. Delahay that the slave question be left open, because he had been elected on the Free State question. The speaker had been in the East and North this Summer, and the question had been asked him, 'Why do you not organize under the

"Squatter Sovereignty' principle ?" The position given them by immediate organization would not settle their difficulties, but it would be regarded at the Fast, and that would come to the same thing. Immediate organization would involve serious difficulties; but he was prepared to meet them-death rather than political slavery! He saw no other course. They would be sustained in this. There was a majority of members in the lower house of Congress in favor of admitting Free States, and they would admit Kansas. In the Senate they would have powerful friends. He would stake his reputation that Stephen A. Douglas would go for them. He knew it. He had it at second hand from Stephen A. Douglas that he would sustain them. Bright will also sustain them, and so will Cass. This was certain. Mr. Parrot begged to submit a preamble to the

resolution on immediate organization, as follows Whereas, It is the sense of this convention that a tenitorial form of government is unconstitutional and without authority of law; that the people have the right to establish an independent form of government in opposition to the feelings and wishes of the General government; therefore," &c.

Mr. Parrot stated that this preamble he would

vote against; it was obnoxious to him, and he had merely submitted it to make the resolution consist. ent, and show those who were in favor of the rese

lution where they were going.
Cel. Lane took the floor. He made one of his strong speeches, but owing to the lateness of the hour, had to suspend it. He took ground for an independent State government until the admission

of Karsas into the Union.

It was the intention to have taken the vote on the matter to night, but the lateness and difficulty of adjusting opinions prevailed against it, and the ommittee rose and asked have to sit agata.

Col. Lane took the chair and submitted some

letters to the convention. These letters were answers to letters directed by Col. Lane, as chairman of the executive committee of the Territory, to the executives of the several States, requesting a copy of the different State constitutions, together with the journals of the conventions that framed The first read was from George W. Munford,

secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia The reports of that State were not published, but a copy of the constitution was sent A letter from lowa-no reports had been pub-

lished, but a copy of constitution and laws was tent. The letter was from James W. Wright, sec-A letter from the secretary of State of Michi-

gan, hohert E. Gibson, at the request of the Goverper. Reports and constitution were sent. A letter from the secretary of State of Pennsyl-

A letter from the series of Nassachu-vania. He was mable to send reports.

A letter from secretary of State of Massachu-setts, Charles 1 ovet. Constitution, reports and laws of last Legislature sent.

A letter from Vermont, from the secretary of State; a copy of their "excellent" constitution, reports. &c., at the Governor's request, together

with a copy of his last message
These letters were ordered to be spread upon

FATAL AFFRAY. TOPEKA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

This evening I have got the report of the tragedy at Doniphan last Thursday, of which I suppose you have heard. It appears that one Patrick Loughlin has lately published an exposé of some secret organization, said to exist in Kansas, in The St. Joseph Gazette. This Loughlin had been an active Free State man when he came to Doniphan, He was a delegate to the Free State Convention at Big Springs, and was at one time a member of the executive con mittee. He was so zealous in Free State matters that he traveled through the Territory to urge the principles. When the late elections